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62.25

FRY BROTHERS CO.

Fruit and Plant Growers

Catalog

PLANT

TRACTS

Southwest

of City



FRUIT

AND

TESTING

GROUNDS

Boulevard and

Cason St.

Spring

1922

Lafayette, Indiana

"Quality Plants That are True To Name"

Small Fruit Plants Our Specialty

Today is an age of specializing. One man can't do many things and do each one well. Each day the world is more exacting of the best. We are finding the carpenter trade divided into Stair Builders, Cabinet Makers, etc. Auto mechanics into Magneto Experts, Battery Service, etc. In the General Nursery Business are at least three lines,—Ornamental, Tree Fruits and Small Fruits.

Small fruit Plants are a distinct and separate line of the Nurseryman. Their culture requires different treatment, spraying, cultivation, pruning, and fertilization.

Many people have asked us why we don't grow trees and ornamental hedge stock. Maybe we could make more money selling Apple and Plum trees at a dollar apiece than Raspberry plants at 3 cents each or Dunlap Strawberries at \$5.00 a thousand.

Sometimes it is a great temptation to add more to our line, but we have always stuck to the one thing we did at the beginning, so we will at the end. Our time and study will be put on one thing and when the plants we have sent to our customer come into bearing they will know "We have done it well."

OUR PLANT TRACTS

Our Plant Tracts are entirely separate from our Fruit Farm. Here eleven acres of sandy loam are given over to the propagating of plants. No efforts are made here to grow fruit. Every expense and care is given to grow plants and plants only. To obtain high vitality and True to Name Plants from either vines or briars a special method of culture is required right from the very time the plants are set. No strawberry plants are ever set twice in the same place. This spring we are setting 8 acres additional plants and they will go on land that was never before in strawberries. Practically a safe guard against insects and plant diseases that surely affect fields of continuous plantings.

We are going to send you stock that insures you starting right and you will be setting plants of as sturdy growth, strong rooted, and free of disease as were ever grown.

A FEW OF THE MANY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE FRY BROS. THAT THEIR STOCK SHALL BE TRUE TO NAME

Most of our varieties are set in complete separate blocks with patches of rye, briars, or grapes in between. A few kinds of which we have but a few thousand plants or so are set in separate rows at least 5 feet apart and wide furrows kept plowed between them to prevent intermingling of runner plants.

Of many varieties our original propagating stock consisted of but 3 or 4 plants carefully selected. From these we have been 4 or 5 years increasing them to thousands of Plants.

A plant must have been observed in fruit before we propagate great numbers of it for the trade.

Not a plant is ever dug but what one of us is in the field.

Plants as dug are placed in heavy sacks with label inside and another label wired to outside.

No sack is ever opened in Packing House except by one of us.

All tables must be completely cleared before a new sack is opened and the work of bunching is started on the next variety.

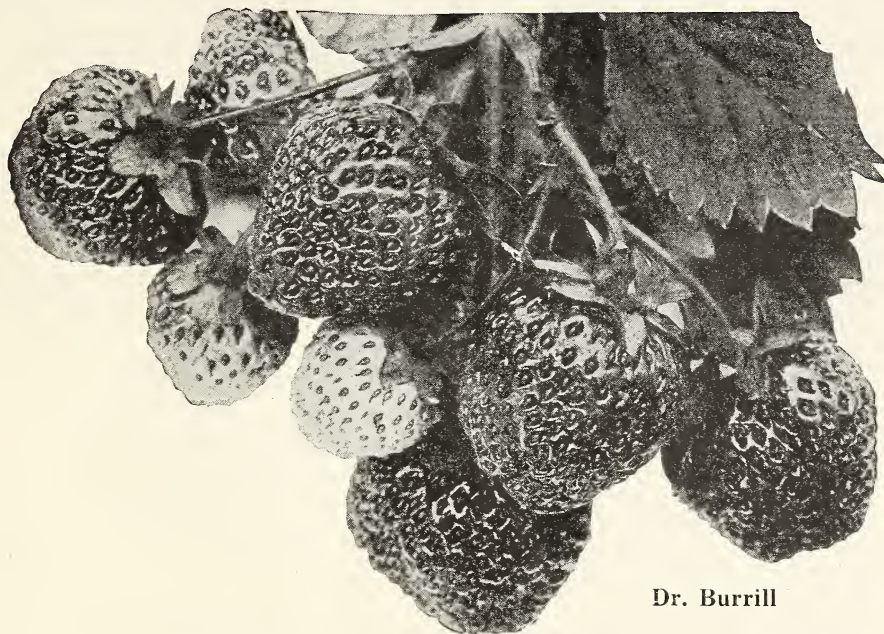
We cannot and will not use a careless employe.

The mislabeling of plants is the severest offense in our service and is not, never was and never will be tolerated.

No plants are ever set for propagating beds without one of us in the field and we keep charting records with an absolute accurateness.

Not all our thoughts are on how many million plants we can raise and sell, but our aim and determination first and last is!—"The QUALITY of our PLANTS shall be maintained."

Fry Brothers Company, Lafayette, Ind.



Dr. Burrill

Our Great Advantage Over Michigan Plant Growers

The practical fruit grower well knows the tremendous importance of fresh dug plants and the matter of getting them to him. Our location enables us to begin digging plants 10 days ahead of Michigan. Usually we can start March 20th. Our first shipments go to southern Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky. We are so well equipped that as a rule every order received through the months of January, February and March is filled and on the way to the customer before April 5th. Then as the flood of orders pour in through April we can fill orders many times same day received and very seldom do we exceed the 3 day limit. Those who have waited from 3 to 4 weeks for an order with other concerns will appreciate this fact.

SETTING OF PLANTS IN THE AUTUMN

We do not set many Strawberries in the fall, but do practice quite a little fall setting with the other Small Fruits, but remember if you do not set this spring you are just about losing an entire year, at least the whole summer's growing season. In life it seems time is everything, nothing is gained by putting off. Don't delay, start now this spring and just as early as the ground will permit.

We mail our Autumn catalog about September 15. We must charge a far higher price then for strawberry plants because of the great waste in digging of the newly forming runner plants.



Excelsior



Billy Sunday

Directions For Customers

EVERY ORDER: Acknowledged on receipt of same.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES: To be paid by the customer.

METHOD OF SHIPMENT: Express is the cheapest and everything considered the best for the larger orders. For the smaller orders we urge the customer to allow us to ship by Parcel Post and have the plants to come right to your door. We will ship up to 1000 Strawberries, 500 Briars, 50 Grapes, Currant or Gooseberries this way. If you wish order to come by mail add 10 cents to each dollar of the amount of goods so sent as we must prepay the postage and insure the goods. If this falls a little short of the postage required it will not matter but we will refund any amount not required.

TERMS: Cash with order, or if not convenient the customer can send any amount and we will be glad to book the order and balance may be sent any time before shipment.

HOW TO SEND MONEY: By Personal Check, Post Office or Express Money Order, or Registered Letter.

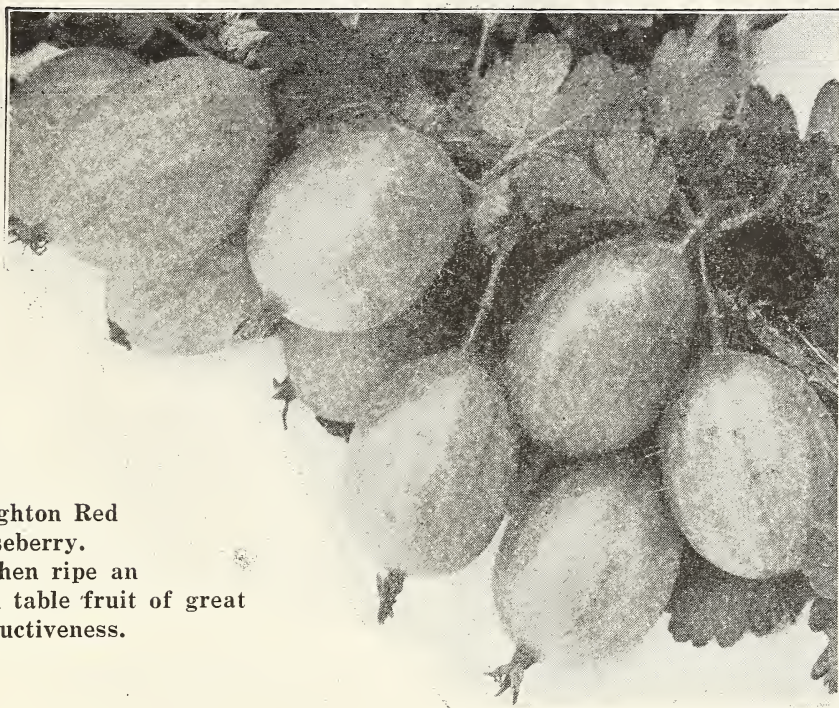
COMPLAINTS: If there should be shortage or Error please notify us promptly. We will gladly make good our mistakes.

CLAIMS: Our responsibility ceases when we turn over a shipment to the carrier in good condition. If packages arrive in bad condition or long overdue please accept them, but be sure to have the Express or Postal clerk to note same plainly on bill. You then file your claim and they must pay you full value. Transportation is greatly improved from past seasons and trouble will seldom occur. In our Spring shipments, 1921 the Express Co., lost one and none were lost in the Mail. Only one being damaged.

C. O. D. SHIPMENTS: We discontinued such shipments last year as we found in many cases the Express people would not let the customer examine the goods at destination, a longer time was required for delivery and also the extra expense must be borne by the customer. Our Guarantee is a protection to the customer if anything is not right we only ask you to let us know. We will adjust any difference where we are at fault and often in many cases where we are not to blame.

PACKING: No charge. Done in the best possible manner. Plenty of damp moss is used to keep the roots in perfect condition.

SHIPPING SEASON: We expect to begin digging plants by March 25 and continue up till May 25. In justice to our customers we can receive no orders after this last date.



**Houghton Red
Gooseberry.**

When ripe an
ideal table fruit of great
productiveness.

ORDER EARLY: It is greatly to your advantage to place your order now while our stock of fine plants are still intact. Your plants will not be shipped till proper time. It is only fair we fill all orders in rotation of their receipt. Remember the vitality of plants go into fruit as we get into the month of May. It is best for you to allow us to dig and ship your plants in the month of April.

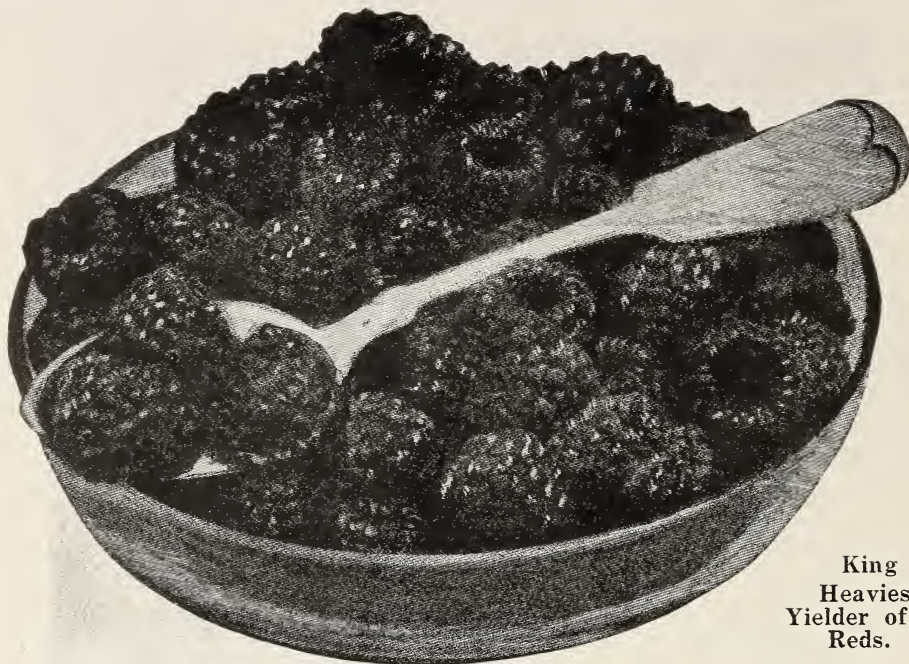
SUBSTITUTION: Any variety ordered in amount less than one dollar we reserve right to substitute next closest variety without permission. Any one variety ordered in larger amount we will write you for permission before shipment. In no case will plants come to you incorrectly labeled.

OUR PRICES: Same to all, and are as low as good dependable stock can be sold. Remember we are Growers and not Dealers who go to no expense to know the kind or quality of goods they are sending out. We also can not compete in prices with the man who sells plants simply as a side line often digging twenty varieties from one row or else getting the plants at random over old fruiting patches.

LARGE ORDERS: If the total amount of your order will run over \$40 of course it means less expense for packing, labor, etc., than many separate small orders and we will give the customer this profit. Please give us your list and we can give you better prices than shown in catalog depending on amount of unsold stock of each varieties yet in fields.

SIZE OF ORDERS: We want your order no matter how small. We appreciate the favors of new customers who in past seasons have sent in small orders and after seeing our fine plants at once sent in order for large planting. This Company's intention and policy is that your investment with us shall prove profitable. We need your patronage and want you on our list of satisfied Customers.

RETURNED ORDERS: Later in the season it always happens we are sold out of some varieties and when we return the customers money we realize the disappointment in not getting your plants, but we want you to know that we have done everything in our power to fill your order. We did not care to buy these plants elsewhere and send you something that may not be what we say, so we have only done as we thought best.



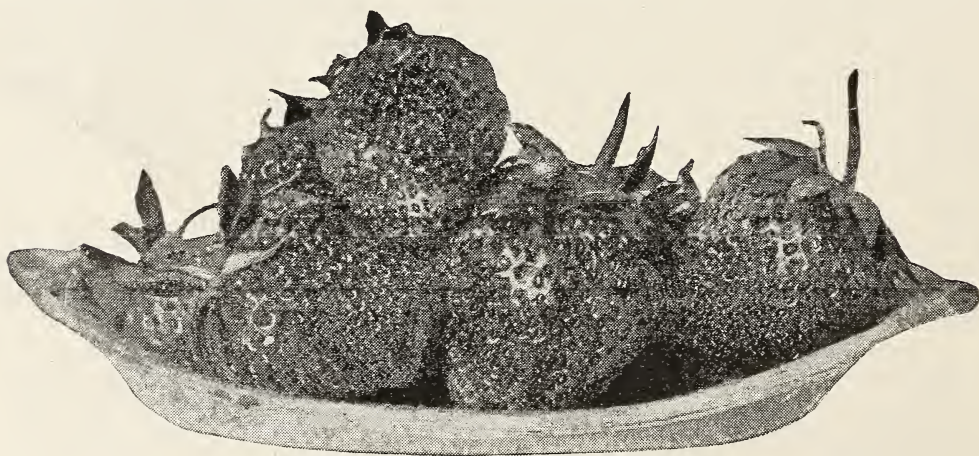
King
Heaviest
Yielder of the
Reds.

Can you afford to buy Plants that are dug from between rows of three or four year old fruiting beds when the Fry Brothers absolutely guarantee that every plant they ship is from new one year old beds grown for plants only.

To dig plants from your neighbors old strawberry patch or in some fields of mixed or unknown varieties is almost suicide. You are working in the dark, you may set an entire acre to an imperfect blossom variety or one that is absolutely unsuited to your soil. Such a loss can not be estimated.

Don't plant that back yard in Cabbage or Potatoes this spring. Fool the worms and bugs and have real pleasure and profits once of growing berries. We know of many people adding a thousand dollars to the selling value of their property by having a nice planting of Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, and Grapes well arranged.

Good plants can no more be sold below a certain rate than can good clothes, shoes, paints or farm implements. The cost of poor plants and good plants as a rule does not vary more than 5 or 10 dollars to the acre. Our plants will please not only when received but when coming into bearing.



Aroma—U. S. Gov't. Reports Give It the Largest Acreage in America.



Our Block of Gibson 3 months After Planting

Culture of Strawberries

CARE OF PLANTS WHEN RECEIVED: If weather conditions are unfavorable leave in packages and put in dry cool place for day or so. If the ground is frozen, there is continuous rain, or it should be very dry, don't attempt to set plants. If it looks like you may not get to set for several days then the thing to do is to open the packages and break the bunches of plants and heel them in by digging a V-shaped trench about six inches deep, have every plant slightly apart placed along the side of the trench and then fill in dirt to level of the crowns. Walk along trench packing dirt firm. Then wet the plants thoroughly each day. There will be some little loss to plants but if the work is done well it should not run over 2%. It is the only thing that can be done. Plants will keep a month this way. Never wet plants when they are in the packages no matter how dry they seem. You will lose every plant in one night this way.

SOIL: Any ground that will raise crops of Potatoes, Corn or any grain will raise fine large crops of strawberries. We do not sell a single variety but what will prove profitable on this kind of ground, but of course there are certain kinds that will prove more profitable to you than others. In a way you will have to find out these varieties yourself. Consult the nearest Agricultural college and also try to learn the kind the nearest fruit grower to you has found profitable. A safe rule is for your lightest soil set the early varieties and also one good midseason berry and for the heavier ground like clay set your late varieties. Use a south slope for early and north slope for late ones. After the first year you will find out the most profitable ones and then you will confine yourself to only a few of the best ones. It is best if it can be done to plow ground in the fall, but if this was not done plow just as soon as you can in the spring and then harrow until all clods are crushed and the soil well firmed down. This should all be done several days before plants are set.

MARKING OUT: We prefer to use a line to set our plants by. It seems the best way to get nice straight rows.

SETTING OUT: Use a garden spade always to make the opening; never attempt it with a trowel or dibble. The spade should go down nearly full length and be weaved a little so the opening is about two or three inches across. The roots should go in this well spread out. The earth should be pressed against them and well set up around or even with the crown of the plants. If the day should be cool and cloudy quite a few plants may be dropped on ground ahead of the planters, but if

it should be dry and sun shining the plants should be carried in shallow pans with inch or so of water around the roots. Each setter must pull the pan along after him and remove each plant only as it is set.

FROZEN GROUND: Do not attempt to set if there is a frozen crust. Occasionally in late March or early April the ground may freeze over night after plants have been set. Just as the sun thaws the ground next day walk up and down the rows pressing the dirt firmly around each plant. If this is done there will be no harm.

FERTILIZATION: Of course your soil should be in a good state of fertility when the plants are set. If at any time you think plants are not making the growth they should you can apply a commercial fertilizer directly on the rows scattering along with the hand at rate of not more than 500 pounds to acre first time. An application can be applied with good effect in the spring to the fruiting rows just before blossoming time. It seems that a good fertilizer for the strawberry is one with about 4 per cent Nitrogen, 10 per cent Potash and 10 per cent Acid Phosphate. Be sure none of the fertilizer stays on the leaves of the plants. Go along the rows and brush it off with a broom.

HILL AND WIDE ROW SYSTEM: In the past we have always allowed the plants to make fairly wide matted rows for fruit purposes. We will continue to follow this method for all the standard varieties. However by experiments several years ago on the Everbearers we found that as the rows matted heavier in the autumn that the fruit ceased setting on in proportion. For these we believe it best to remove all runners from each mother plant and use the hill system.

REMOVING BLOSSOMS: This is very important. Remove them off plants when received and keep going over patch removing them as they appear. To allow a standard berry to fruit the first season would ruin the vitality and growth of plant and prevent it sending out runners to make a nice fruiting row for next summer. Don't neglect this.

MULCHING: This should be done right after the ground freezes in early December. If straw is placed over plants too early in fall it has smothering effect. Enough straw should be used to just cover the leaves well. In spring as growth starts about half should be pulled into the alleys and around edges of the rows to keep the fruit off the ground. Oats can be drilled in about three rows in each alley around August 20. These grow up to about knee high when they are killed by frost and in falling over on the plants they make a good protection and only a small amount of straw is necessary to be used directly on the plants.

Some Technical Discussion of the Strawberry

DO VARIETIES RUN OUT: Horticulturists and scientists differ on this point. We believe they do. When a new variety is originated it is at its best under certain absolute conditions. As the plants are taken into different states, on different soils, weather conditions, etc., changes will come with the passing years. The original environments of the plants can not be maintained. The rule is although it may take a hundred years the vitality and vigor of the variety can not forever remain the same. The rule is to degenerate. Strawberries can only be improved from the seeds and then we originate a complete new variety. Improvements through Pedigree is preposterous. It cant be done with runner plants. Pedigree claims only enrich the Plant Firms who claim to practice it.

CROSS POLLINIZATION: All Strawberries in cultivation have either Male (perfect) blossoms, or Female (imperfect) blossoms, the wind and bees carry the stamens to the adjoining rows of imperfect sorts and also fertilize them. Many acres of the perfect blossoming kinds like Dunlap, Aroma, Progressive can be set alone needing no mating varieties. If properly pollinated the imperfect kinds are heavy producers and also stand more freezing weather in blossoming time.

LIFE OF A STRAWBERRY PLANT: An individual plant will live from 5 to 10 years. No doubt though the plant is at its height of productive ability at the end of its first year, for this reason Growers allow a patch to fruit but two years, seldom more than three.

Howard No. 17 Greatest Early Strawberry Ever Originated



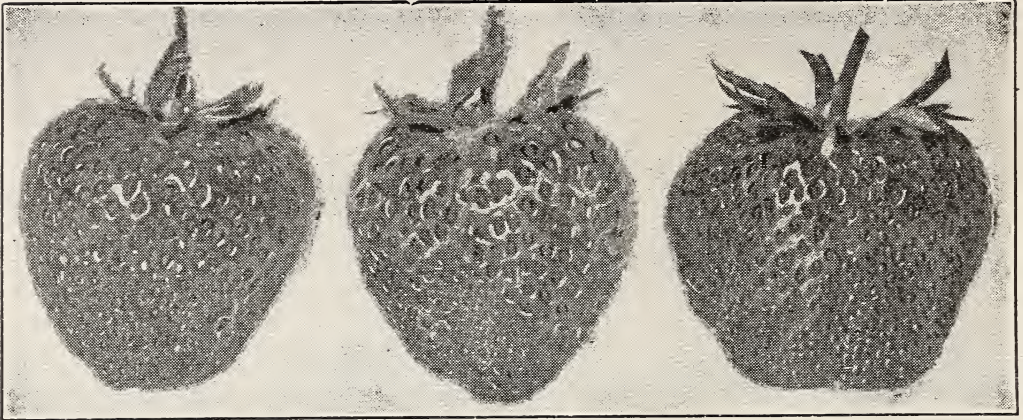
It is not our rule to unreservedly recommend a new berry which we have observed in fruit but one year, but Howard No. 17 is an exception to all berries. This wonderful berry originated in Massachusetts and was grown for 17 years before coming under test by the Connecticut Experiment Station, they after careful observation gave it the title "Best variety ever grown on Station grounds." We waited for results nearer home. Two years ago it received the highest praise from Ohio State Ex. Station. We took no chances on our propagating stock but bought a few hundred plants direct from the introducer, 3 years ago. Last spring, 1921, the wonderful performance of this berry was as follows:—Showed no bloom when some extra early sorts were in full blossom and thereby badly injured by the frost.

Over night it seemed all along the row was in full bloom. Berries took shape immediately and we never saw fruit develop in size so rapidly, by May 18 there were enough ripe berries to permit the first picking. The berry is a large size, conical shape, bright rich red color and good quality. The plant has the strongest roots we ever saw. They make a large nice fruiting row, but the number of plants are far less than it seems because of their immense size. For this reason the genuine Howard plants can never be sold cheaply. Our confidence is so strong in this berry that it is the only early sort we will plant this spring for fruit.

We have a fine pure block of these plants, we know there is not a single one but what is a genuine Howard No. 17. Every home garden should have one hundred of these plants and Fruit Grower should have at least a thousand to start. Give them a trial, you will say these are the finest plants you ever saw.

ST. LOUIS: Per.—With us this variety ripens about 4 days ahead of Dunlap and is very large for an early berry. It is not firm enough for long shipment, but because of its many good points every grower should plant some. Mr. Bauer the introducer claims to have grown them so large that 12 berries would fill a quart basket. As grown here it makes a strong healthy plant, with plenty of runners. We also find it adapted to sandy soil and quite a drought resister. Berry light red color, nearly round and good quality.

EXCELSIOR.—This is no doubt the earliest ripening strawberry of any. It is however only medium size and medium red color. All fruit runs uniform in size and looks well in box. Would stand short distance shipments. Done very well with us two years ago, but we were a little disappointed last spring. It was the very first to bloom and frost practically killed the entire crop. Good for the home garden, but believe the commercial grower should not depend too heavy on it.



St. Louis

Sample

Gibson

DUNLAP. Per.—This is the best known Strawberry in America, originated in Illinois. It has been a favorite for 30 years. In all that time Dunlap has never failed to bear a crop of berries each year. If the frost should strike the blossoms it will again rebloom. It is determined to bear. Back in 1904 we had a very long hot dry summer. It seems plants sort went into a dormant stage and in September Dunlap produced a crop of fine berries. Last spring the large growers ordered Dunlap of us in large quantities. It is the berry for the beginner as it will succeed under any sort of care, soil, or cultivation. It is real strawberry insurance. It is an enormous yielder of fine dark red berries of medium to large size, of highest quality. Often classed as a mid-season by many plant growers. It is really an early one. Often in some springs ripening May 26 along with the extra earlies. Dunlap is a strong plant maker although the plants are not extra large. For this reason we are able to sell the plants the cheapest of any variety grown. We make the statement that Dunlap will perfectly pollinize any imperfect variety grown. If you had nicely matted rows of this fine berry you would not want to dig them up to sell the plants at the price we ask \$5.00 per M.

DR. BURRILL. Per.—This variety is very close to Dunlap. There is hardly any difference. We believe a difference is in the plants being larger and lighter green also seem to have a heavier crown system. If you use the hill system we would recommend Dr. Burrill in preference to Dunlap.

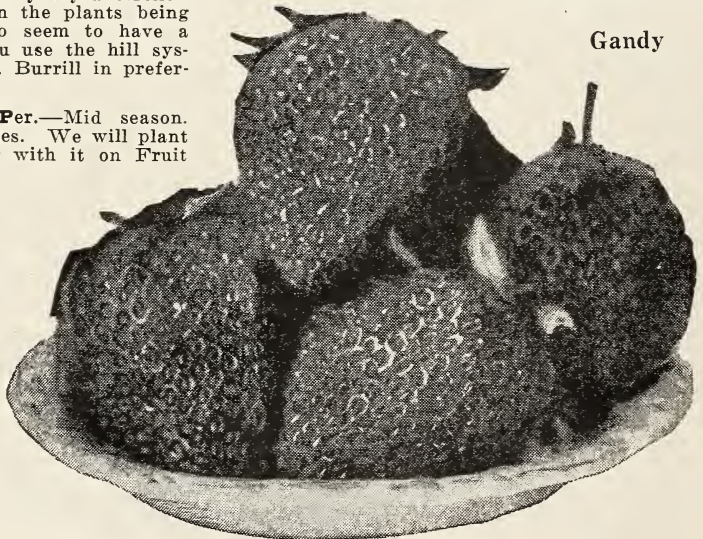
MINNESOTA NO. 3. Per.—Mid season. This is one of our finest berries. We will plant quite heavily again this year with it on Fruit Farm. Originated and introduced by the Minn. State Ex. Station only 7 years ago. A scientific cross between Dunlap and Pokomoke. In a few years it has made an enviable record. We have had it to bear big crops even with drought catching it in the season. It has extra long roots, often growing 15 inches long. It will succeed on either black, clay or sandy loam. It is strongly necked in shape making it the easiest of all berries to stem and ideal for canning purposes. We have picked berries from Minnesota the

past two summers from May 30 to June 24. It therefore has a longer ripening season than Dunlap. About the same shape and color but is quite a little larger. There is a growing demand for Minn. plants and our supply is limited again this spring.

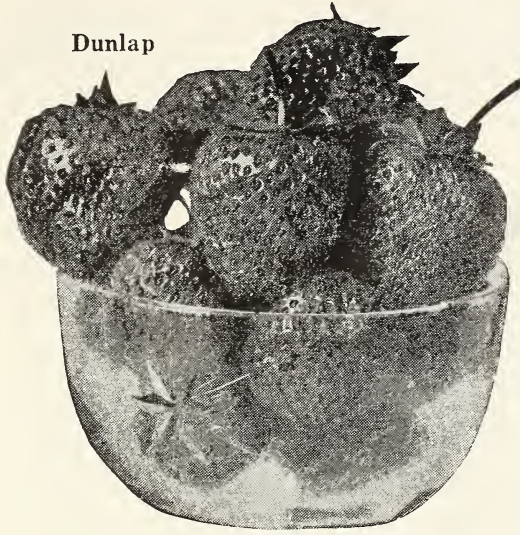
PROLIFIC. Per.—Although we have had this berry three years it is a new one in this section. Were a little disappointed with it in spring of 1920, but last spring (1921) we were impressed with its resistance to frost conditions. It bloomed late and the foliage seemed to also protect the bloom enough to save many of them. The berry is a bright scarlet of medium to large size. Experiment stations in the east have reported a yielding record of 14,500 quarts per acre. A mid-season variety we recommend it for trial, not too heavy a planting till we learn more about it for this region.

GIBSON. Per.—This variety is one of our best and we believe the most profitable of all strawberries. It is not only enormous in size, but is adaptable to all soils. Has a beautiful dark red color, of large wedge shape. Ripens evenly over a long ripening season. Firm and a good shipper. If Gibson has a single fault it is that it ripens its great load of berries at the time when there would be flood market, but that is certainly a long ways in the future. The

Gandy



Dunlap



To gain this high quality probably a few points were lost in productiveness. It is the sweetest berry of all, so low in acidity that the most dyspeptic person can eat freely from the box. Large and dark red, regular wedge shape, it makes a beautiful appearance. Will produce as heavy as Gandy, but not quite with Dunlap. We know a commercial grower of 100 acres of small Fruits whose entire strawberry acreage is Uncle Jim and Sample. First for quality and the second for productiveness. Uncle Jim is a strong pollinizer and mates Sample or any other imperfect blossoming sort perfectly. We had 14 fine long rows of Uncle Jim to dig plants from and in looking down these rows of beautiful large green plants we have no doubt they would bring us as much money in berries, as to dig them up and sell the plants at the price we ask. Plant Uncle Jim and bring the customers to your place.

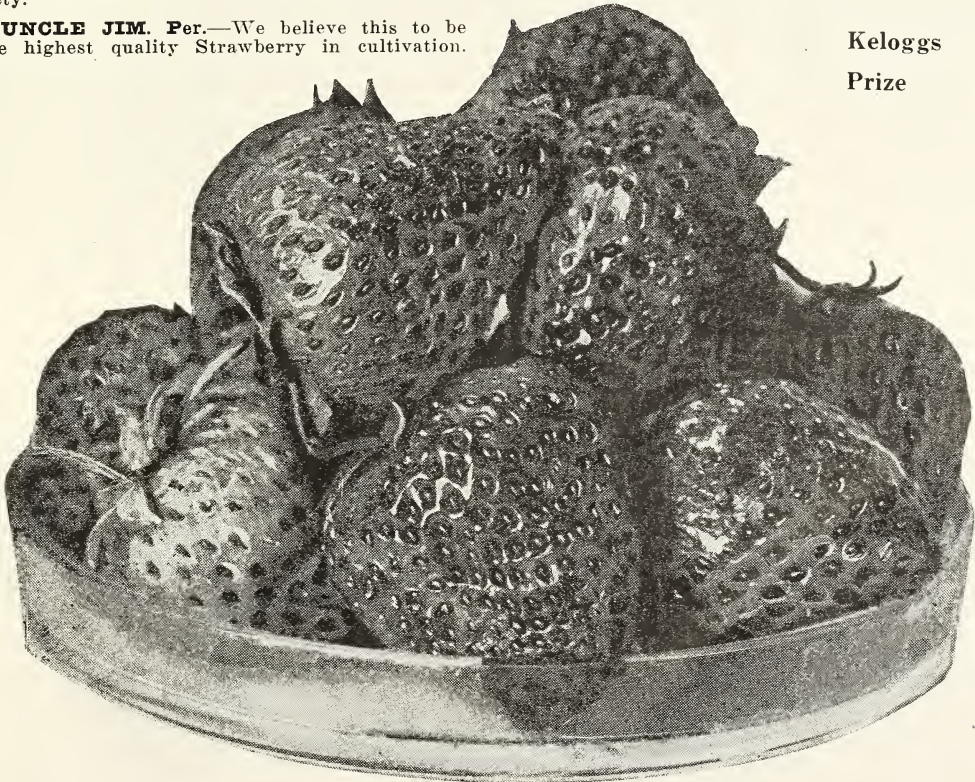
GANDY. Per.—Sometimes we hear of a berry being later than Gandy, but we have not yet found them. Probably there are many that will outyield and have longer fruiting period, but no finer magnificent looking berries are grown than Gandy. Years ago the money was in the extra early sorts, but lately the shipments from the far south in the spring have changed the best profits to the late varieties. Just as strawberries are about gone all over the country then it seems there is a real rush for berries. Gandy though not overly productive is always profitable. Originated years ago back in 1885. It is grown by every commercial grower in practically every part of the Northern United States. It should not be used to pollinize imperfect varieties and should always be on Clay soil or else black with heavy sub-soil. Plants large crowned and extra strong roots.

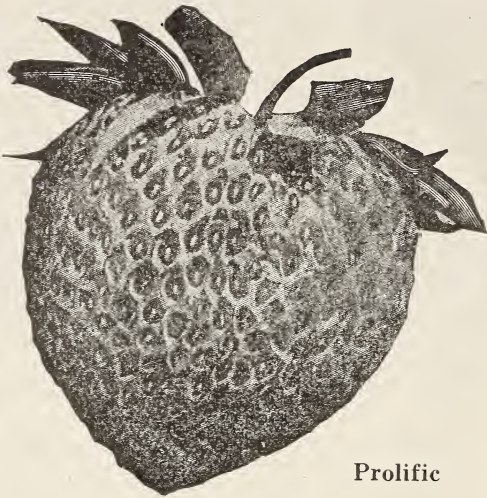
plants are large with strong heavy roots. We have grown a large stock of Gibson plants, the largest of any variety on our Plant Tracts. We hope to have enough to fill the increasing demand. Plant Gibson and have four weeks of large dark red strawberries of highest quality. About two thirds of all strawberries grown in Michigan are Gibson. We believe it will be the same in Indiana in a few years. We earnestly advise our customers not to overlook this valuable variety.

UNCLE JIM. Per.—We believe this to be the highest quality Strawberry in cultivation.

Keloggs

Prize





Prolific

KELLOGG'S PRIZE. Imp.—This is a late berry within a few days being as late as Gandy. Has imperfect blossoms and must be set alongside either Dunlap, Aroma, Gibson or other Perfects. We believe this to be the most productive berry in cultivation. The originator gained in great yield but lost in quality. The berry is large and conical shape and good appearing, but the flavor is low, quite sour. We have found that imperfect blossoms are almost frost proof. The growers plant heavy to the Prize because it is in great demand on the markets. Large heavy plants. We can not conscientiously recommend it for the home garden but for a market berry it is certainly safe to plant a large acreage.

BILLY SUNDAY. Per.—This berry will attract attention because of its seeds being exactly same color as the berry, a very dark red. Looks fine in the basket because every berry looks exactly alike. Ripens late, runs medium to large. Blossoms open late in spring which makes it nearly frost proof. The berry has a delicious flavor and can be shipped to distant markets. Believe it to be the firmest berry we have on Fruit Farm. This variety was originated in Ohio and is very productive through this region. Berries are borne on long heavy fruit stalks which makes them easily picked.

AROMA. Per.—We have a fine pure block of Aroma plants this spring. Dunlap is the best known strawberry, but in reality according to Government reports Aroma is the greatest acreage of any berry in the U. S. This is because Aroma is grown in all sections, North, East, South and West. The first berries you see as a rule in the spring at the Grocery stores are Aroma coming up from Tennessee. It is very late in ripening within three days of Gandy, right when strawberries are in great demand. Aroma will never be effected by flood market if such a thing ever comes. This variety is more adapted to the heavier soils and we recommend it as likely the most profitable of all the extra late sorts because on most of the soils through Indiana or the adjacent states Aroma will return big profits.

STEVENS LATE. Per.—We recommend this late berry for the Home Garden, because of its fine canning properties and dark red color. It is more productive than Gandy, but not near as handsome. For this reason we don't think it wise to set this variety for the market. We never saw any two berries that looked

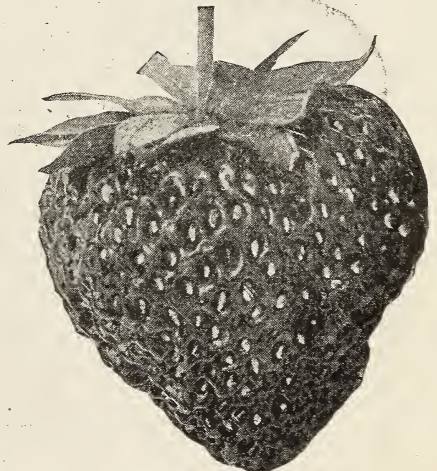
alike, all being mis-shapen. Fruit large and a crimson color.

JOE JOHNSON. Per.—As an advertiser this berry is of value. It is a large handsome fellow of a beautiful wedge shape. We have never yet been able to get nicely matted rows of Big Joe, it seems many of the mother plants will not send out runners, for this reason the cost of the plants must be high. It will bring the fancy trade to your place and will usually bring twice the price per case as many other varieties. By planting in early April and absolutely keeping all the bloom off the plants the first summer will help to overcome the fault named above.

SAMPLE. Imp.—This is a late variety that no commercial grower can omit. Must be set with a perfect blossom berry. Although Dunlap will pollinize this one perfectly we recommend that Billy Sunday or Aroma be used as these are the same ripening season and Dunlap would be ripe and gone before Sample would be ready to pick. Sample is an old favorite. A large handsome berry with dark red seeds. An ideal canning berry and a heavy yielder. Being an imperfect blossom it is just about safe against frost. Berry has bright green stems which make them very attractive on the market. Sample is suitable to any soil except light sand. You can depend on berries every season from Sample and lots of them. Was originated in Massachusetts about 17 years ago. Plants large, vigorous and healthy. We have a fine large stock of these heavily rooted plants and are sure we can fill all orders.

WORLD'S WONDER. Per.—Have had these plants three years. Obtained them in Maryland. It is claimed to be the world's largest strawberry. We have never fruited them as yet and recommend them only for trial. The price of these plants is 2 cents each, in any amount.

FORD—BARRYMORE—GOLDEN GATE. All three of these varieties are Perfect blossoms. Plants are vigorous and healthy. Observed each of them in fruit last summer and can recommend them for more extensive trial. They have had fine reports from different Experiment stations over the country. We intend to grow larger stock of these plants next season and believe growers should at least get a start of them this spring. Because of limited supply we must charge for plants 2 cents each.



Uncle Jim



Fruit on Both Mother and Runner Plants.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING (Perfect)

A berry that should be in every home garden in the Northern U. S. Progressive is the most popular known Everbearer at the present time. It will give you ripe berries 90 days from the time plants are set. Will continue to bloom and fruit from about July 10 all through the summer and up till about Nov. 1, or until the blossoms are killed by freezing weather. We receive so many orders for 25 plants of Progressive that we earnestly advise the customer not to do this. It is not a fair test. You should plant at least 100 of these and we believe that 200 or 300 is best for table use for the home fruit garden. For the Commercial Grower we advise planting from two to four thousand first season and try out his market. The berries run medium size. They are of finest quality, but will absolutely not stand shipment to any far market. Should be marketed same day they are picked. The grower will also find that the expense of picking Progressive will be heavier than the standard sorts because not as many berries are gathered at each picking and the fruiting extends over several months. However, remember the market price is high, will average from 30 to 40 cents per quart; you also obtain a fall crop same season that plants are set in the spring, again the following spring you obtain a crop about half as large as Dunlap and again in the fall another crop, in other words three crops is harvested off Progressive in same length of time one crop is obtained from any standard sort. **IMPORTANT**—Do not set Superb, it is of no value in this section. We have had it under 4 years test and have never sold any plants to the public. It is time the sale of these plants to the people was stopped.

Progressive is a good runner maker and in another year we hope to be able to bring the price of these plants right down with some of the many standard sorts. Since its origination about 12 years ago it has been estimated that half the plants sold over the country have been untrue to name. Our stock has been propagated from a very small number carefully selected, and we sincerely believe there is not a plant in our entire block, but what is a genuine true Progressive. We absolutely guarantee that there will be no mistake in getting you these plants and also that you will be able to pick ripe berries off these plants in mid-summer or in about 90 days from the setting of the plants. The culture is the same as for the standard. Be sure to keep all bloom off till up in June so that the plant will not suffer from too early fruit production. Please get in your order early so that you can set the plants in early April.



Cumberland

Raspberries

Don't fail to plant Raspberries, it is the best profit insurance the grower ever had. Year in and year out an acre of Strawberries will make you the most money, but last summer it was the reverse, we sold far more crates of Raspberries than we did Strawberries. The passing years has seen great improvement in Raspberries. The varieties we are growing are no comparison to the semi-wild, small fruiting kind seen so often in the home fruit gardens.

BLACK VARIETIES

KANSAS—Has a high value because it is the very first to ripen of all. Joins the Strawberry season perfectly. A large glistening black

berry very sweet and highest quality. Is hardy and productive and will give satisfaction everywhere. We believe that a third of any acreage should be set to Kansas.

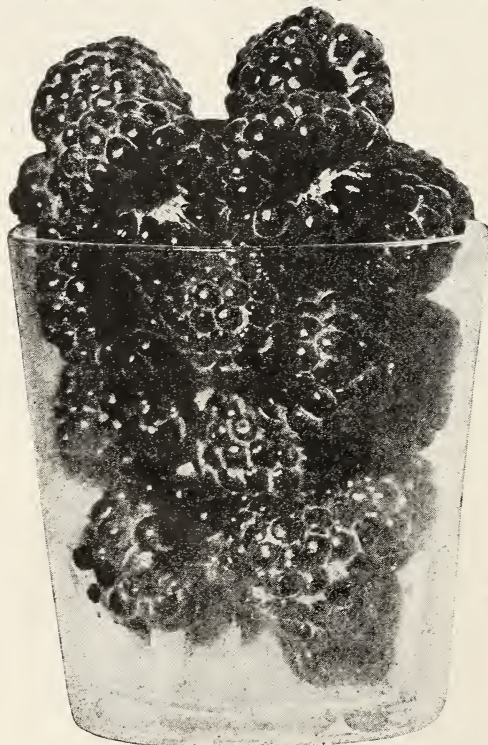
CUMBERLAND—This is the largest Black cap in cultivation. Ripens late, 10 days after Kansas. A large black fellow, in a box they look almost like Blackberries. This is the berry most largely planted by the Commercial Grower. Cumberland is a wonder in vigor and size of plant growth. Very productive and a quart of the fine berries are quickly picked. It ripens over a long season. You can pick Cumberland up till July 20. The beauty and size of Cumberland can not be surpassed. You will marvel at the size of the heavily rooted tips plants of this variety.

PLUM FARMER—We have had so many call for this variety that we are now growing it. Ripens in same season as Kansas (early). All the fruit can be harvested as a rule in two pickings and this is in great favor with the Fruit Grower. Plum Farmer made the best showing at the Geneva Ex. Station in 1910 of any variety there. The berry is a grayish black and a broader shape than Cumberland, but not quite as large.

SCARFF—This is a new variety with us. Originated in Ohio. Is in demand in certain sections. We believe it to be an improved type of the old Gregg. Its originator, Mr. Scarff, claims it to be absolutely free of disease and a great heat and drought resister. We are sure it is well worthy of trial.

RED VARIETIES

ST. REGIS, EVERBEARER—Of several varieties of the everbearing Reds in cultivation this is no doubt the best one. Absolutely hardy and we have seen it bear as heavy in summer as other sorts. Its fall or September crop is about half as heavy as the summer yield. It sometimes fails to bear in the fall of its first year, but after the plants are established after first



Plum Farmer



St. Regis

year it never fails. Its summer crop ripens ahead of any other variety. Should be in every home garden and commercial growers are planting more of St. Regis each year. Plants of the sucker type.

KING—Early and the best of all for the Grower. Most productive. Largest bushes. Its heavy foliage makes it ideal for the poultry yard. Makes the finest shade for the chickens. Berries extra large and a beautiful crimson color, firm and will stand shipment to distant markets. When over-ripe fruit will drop from the bushes so must be picked every other day. Have the largest stock of fine sucker plants of King than any other variety on our Plant Tracts and can supply the demand.

CUTHBERT—Late. Once a favorite it is now being replaced by King. The quality of Cuthbert has never been surpassed. Berries a conical shape and a medium crimson color. Good for the home market. Best of the late red raspberries. Our supply of plants is limited.

MARLDON—Resembles King very much. A strong, vigorous grower. A new one with us and well worthy of trial. Price 6c each.

HERBERT—Of Canadian origin which will speak well for its hardiness. Believe this variety on good soil would be the largest bush of the Reds. Have observed it in fruit for two summers. Believe it to be about as productive as Cuthbert, but the berry is larger: extra large, of same color and shape. Price 6c each.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES

We have a limited supply of plants of the Golden Queen to offer this spring. We remember years ago seeing the yellow raspberry in some gardens. We have a great improvement over these old types. Productive, extra sweet, size of Cuthbert, and a beautiful amber color, almost transparent. Every home should have one or two dozen of these rare berry bushes.

The White Grape Currant and Golden Queen make about the finest of all combinations for jelly. Both have about the same ripening season. Price 6c each. Doz 60c.

PURPLE RASPBERRIES

COLUMBIAN—Not usually adapted to markets because of the dull color. The purple raspberry has first place in the Home Garden. The greatest pie and canning raspberry known. Canes are absolutely hardy and extra large in size and would grow to great height if not pruned back. Berries are larger than any other raspberry. Very productive. Highest quality, for flavor we say they surpass either the black or red varieties of which they are a cross. The flavor more closely resembles the black. No garden is complete without 25 or 100 of these large fruiting heavy yielding berries.



Columbian



Eldorado

Blackberries

Blackberries are among the best known and most valued of our berries. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of berries and other fruit will save doctor's bills. Blackberries should be planted in every home garden; as a money-maker they cannot be beaten; they are easily grown and succeed on any and all the different kinds of soil.

ELDORADO—We have a fine large supply of heavily rooted sucker plants of Eldorado. No doubt the best in cultivation and the most popular variety today. The canes are about the hardiest and have never winter killed with us, temperature most winters getting down to 10 below zero. It is one of the very earliest to ripen of all blackberries, extra large and very sweet, productive. Is successful in all sections east of the Rocky Mountains except the extreme south. Originated in Ohio and since introduction has never failed to bear a crop of berries.

BLOWERS—One time this was the world's greatest blackberry. Now surpassed by Eldor-

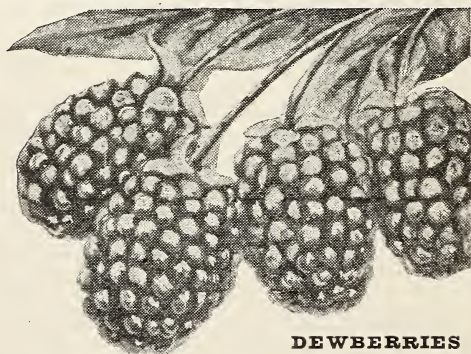
ado. Has large strong growing canes. Very productive, although it is not always hardy in the extreme northern states. Ripens later than Eldorado.

PROF. GREEN—Have a limited supply of these plants. Originated in Minnesota. Closely resembles Eldorado. Is proving satisfactory with us and should be given a trial.

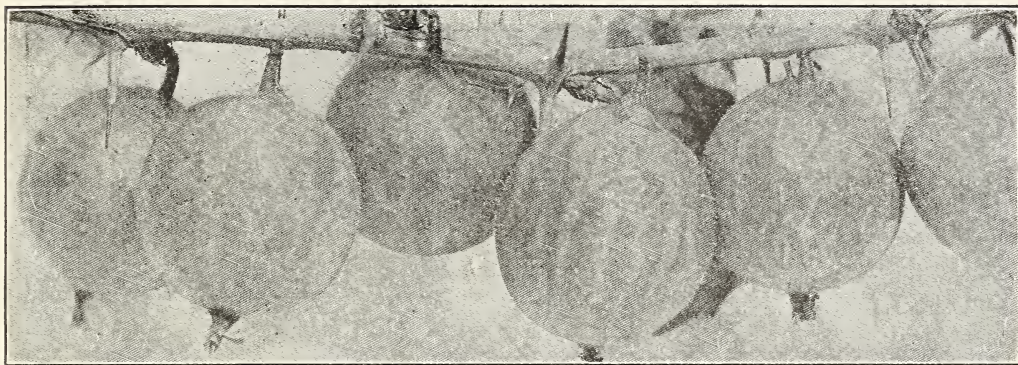
SNYDER—Have had so many calls for this old favorite that we have grown a number of suckerplants along several rows of this variety to offer our customers this spring. Berries are medium size, mid-season. Bush is of medium height, spreading, vigorous, hardy and productive.

Dewberries

Dewberries have always been immensely popular in the south and since introduction of Lucretia they have become widely grown all over the northern U. S. We will sell only tip plants of the Lucretia variety. The Dewberry is larger than the biggest Blackberry and also two weeks earlier. The bushes are of the trailing habit and if a straw mulch is used a trellis will not be necessary to keep the briars off the ground. Our customers are buying more of Lucretia each year and they are pleased with them. Each fall and spring we set several extra rows on Fruit Farm. Extra sweet and of mild flavor the Dewberry is about the finest for table use, jams, etc.



DEWBERRIES



Downing

Currants and Gooseberries

Our sales are larger every year on these fine fruits. Plants should be set 5 feet apart each way for horse cultivation. For jelly and table purposes they should be in every garden, and the commercial grower will find them as profitable as any of the small fruits for the market.

RED CURRANTS

PERFECTION.—The largest and handsomest currant ever grown. High in quality and productive. A vigorous grower. A red currant of great merit which has won medals every where it has been put on exhibition.

LONDON MARKET.—We plant the heaviest of this variety. Although the berry is not as large as Perfection they grow in far larger and longer bunches and therefore are more easily picked for the market. Have seen bunches of London Mkt. that lay entirely across a quart basket. An authority of Purdue University and at one time a large fruit grower in going over our grounds last summer expressed belief that London Market was the most profitable of all the small fruits for the Market. Bush is a strong grower and holds foliage late. The beautiful red berries hang on well after being dead ripe.

RED CROSS.—A new variety with us. Berries are large, firm, and light red. Clusters large and long making them easily picked. Bush vigorous and productive. We hardly think them as good for jelly as Perfection.

WHITE CURRANTS

WHITE GRAPE.—This currant is a pale yellow when fully ripe and for a jelly combination with the Yellow Raspberry it can not be beat. Bush is spreading and productive. Probably the sweetest of currants. Not generally grown for the market, but is in demand for all home gardens.

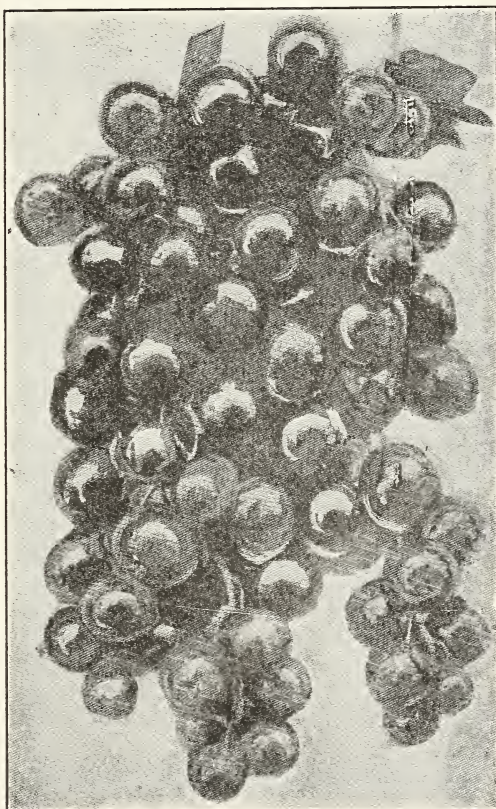
GREEN GOOSEBERRIES

DOWNING.—Best and most popular of the green type. Bushes grow very stocky. Immensely productive of large pale green fruits. The most widely grown variety in the U. S.

RED GOOSEBERRIES

HOUGHTON.—Fruit is medium size and a dark red. When fully ripe is very sweet and desirable for the table. Not liked as well for canning as Downing, however, the demand is getting greater each year for Red Gooseberries

and last spring and fall we sold as many of the Reds as we did of the Greens. Bush is very productive.



London Market

Grapes

In the past few years no fruit has come into greater demand than Grapes. Vines should be planted from 8 to 9 feet apart each way and can be trained to wires stretched on posts 16 feet apart. Grape roots should not be set too deep in the ground. We prefer a sort of trench and allow the roots to lay in it full length.

CONCORD—The most popular grape in America and deservedly so. Bunch large, compact, berries large, covered with rich blooms. Firm enough to carry to distant markets. Vine a strong grower and always hardy. We advise the planting of Concord for the main crop. It is the best. Ripens in September.

WORDEN—A large black grape that will ripen two weeks ahead of Concord. One of the sweetest and finest flavored of the black grapes. A part of your planting should be to Worden.

MOORE'S EARLY—The best early grape of them all. Will ripen 20 days ahead of Concord. Will bring highest price on the market. A good shipper and very hardy and productive.

WHITE GRAPES

NIAGARA—Is often called a white Concord. Not quite as hardy. Highest in quality, should be in every home garden. Finest for table grape. A pale yellow when fully ripe.

RED GRAPES

DELAWARE—Has a peculiar high flavor that is hardly found in any other grape. The vine is not a large grower and Delaware can be set quite a little closer than Concord. The berries are small and grow in small blocky bunches. The vine is very productive and bears every year. Berry a pale red color and an excellent table grape. We have not as yet found



WORDEN

a large red grape that proved profitable in this section and therefore sell only Delaware.

FRY BROTHERS PRICES FOR SPRING 1922. Void after June 1, 1922.

STRAWBERRIES	25	100	200	500	1000
Progressive	\$.60	\$1.75	\$3.25	\$7.00	\$12.00
Giant No. 999	.80	2.50	4.50	10.00	18.00
Howard No. 17	.75	2.00	3.75	8.00	15.00
St. Louis	.50	1.50	2.75	5.50	10.00
Excelsior	.30	1.00	1.75	3.75	7.00
Dunlap	.30	.75	1.25	2.75	5.00
Dr. Burrill	.35	.80	1.40	3.25	6.00
Minnesota No. 3	.50	1.50	2.75	5.50	10.00
Prolific	.40	1.25	2.25	4.50	8.00
Gibson	.35	.80	1.40	3.25	6.00
Uncle Jim	.30	1.00	1.75	3.75	7.00
Gandy	.30	1.00	1.75	3.75	7.00
Aroma	.35	.80	1.40	3.25	6.00
Stevens Late	.40	1.25	2.25	4.50	8.00
Joe Johnson	.40	1.25	2.25	4.50	8.00
Sample	.35	.80	1.40	3.25	6.00
Kellogg's Prize	.30	1.00	1.75	3.75	7.00
Billy Sunday	.50	1.50	2.75	5.50	10.00
RASPBERRIES	Doz.	25	100	500	1000
Black—					
Cumberland	\$.45	\$.90	\$3.00	\$11.00	\$20.00
Plum Farmer	.45	.90	3.00	11.00	20.00
Scarff	.50	1.00	3.25	12.00	22.00
Kansas	.45	.90	3.00	11.00	20.00
Red—					
St. Regis	.60	1.15	4.25	17.00	32.00
King	.50	1.00	3.25	13.00	25.00
Cuthbert	.50	1.00	3.25	13.00	25.00
Purple—					
Columbian	.65	1.25	4.50	18.00	35.00

BLACKBERRIES	Doz.	25	100	500	1000
Eldorado	\$.65	\$1.25	\$4.50	\$18.00	\$35.00
Blowers	.75	1.50	5.00	21.00	40.00
Prof. Green	.75	1.50			
Snyder	.75	1.50	5.00	21.00	40.00

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia	60	1.20	4.00	16.00	30.00
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CURRENTS

	Each	6	12	25	100
Perfection	\$.35	\$1.85	\$3.50	\$7.00	\$25.00
London Mkt.	.20	1.10	2.00	4.00	15.00
Red Cross	.25	1.40	2.70	5.40	20.00
White Grape	.30	1.60	3.00	6.00	22.00

GOOSEBERRIES—

Downing	25	1.40	2.70	5.40	20.00
Houghton	.20	1.15	2.25	4.60	18.00

GRAPES—

Concord	.25	1.35	2.50	4.75	18.00
Worden	.30	1.60	3.00	6.00	22.00
Moore's Early	.30	1.60	3.00	6.00	22.00
Niagara	.30	1.60	3.00	6.00	22.00
Delaware	.30	1.60	3.00	6.00	22.00

THIS IDEAL GARDEN SELECTION SPECIAL PRICE \$5.00

100 Progressive
50 Giant No. 999.
150 Gibson
25 Cumberland
25 St. Regis

Fruit Growing for the Market

Back in the year 1900 we began the growing of Strawberries. We learned many things that year, but with the passing years we have learned much more. We have read many books and about all the Government bulletins on small fruits. What we have learned from reading and actual experience we believe to be about equally divided. We don't claim to know it all or to tell the Practical Fruit Grower his business, but as we have gone along we are sure we have found out a great many things and have told at least part of them in this catalog in a way that will be a help to all growing small fruits, whether it be the Housewife with her home fruit garden or the professional with many acres. We are great believers in Indiana's future as a Fruit state, and also as firmly believe the profits are in small fruits. The unusual decline and unjust prices on Farm products has caused many farmers to turn to the growing of Strawberries, Raspberries and Grapes. For many years we thought the best money of all was in Strawberries and maybe it is, but we have found that in some years something happens to at least a part of your crop, the practical grower is finding that the safety guard lies in a more general selection. With a proportion of Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, and grapes a crop failure in any one year is about impossible.

Keep the Boy on the Farm

When Agriculture perishes so then will the Nation perish. Its very existence depends on the farm. It is so in time of Peace or in time of Danger. It was the American Farmer Boys that left their teams standing in the fields to hasten away at the call of Lincoln to fill the ranks of that Grand Blue Army back in the days of '61. Uncle Sam wants you now on the farm. Is it not too bad that the best of American citizenship should drift away from certain opportunities to the already congested cities seeking for something that is not there? There is no business in the world as sure of success that any boy can go into as Small Fruit Growing. The start is always the hardest in anything. A very small capital will get two acres into growing plants, no one should start with more than this if unexperienced, after the first year you know the soil conditions, best varieties, market conditions, in fact exactly where you are at. Then push ahead to success. The one out of the many hundreds who after many years find success in the distant cities often in fancy look across the miles toward the Old Farm and wonders if he has really won or lost. In the Big Cities are Strikes, unemployment, and suffering. There is a circle beyond which these troubles never reach. At the Old Home on the Old Farm Tonight—"Alls Well."

FRY BROTHERS, Lafayette, Indiana.

The Fry Brothers Guarantee

We guarantee all stock to be exactly as described in this catalog. If any should prove not true to description we will replace or refund amount paid for same. We are not liable beyond this. Every precaution is taken to guard against errors.



Giant No. 999, Everbearer—Were greatly impressed with this ever-bearer last summer. We obtained our propagating stock direct from the Originator in Osage, Iowa three years ago, starting with 12 plants. We believe it to be an improved type of the Progressive and if we find it to still show superior qualities this coming summer we will grow many thousand plants of it for the trade the following spring. Have about 20,000 of these plants to offer.